## CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

How the Votes Were Secured for Judge Spofford.

Interesting Notes Respecting the Canvass Rismarck's Tampering with the Mails Not Substantiated-The Scizure of the Barque Masonle-A Faithful Officer Vindicated-House Committees.

How "Senator" Spofford Was Elected.

The New Orleans correspondent of the Chiengo Times (Democrat) telegraphs to that jour nal under date of the 12th instant that a cer tain "responsible citizen" of that city "car produce at any time the checks, payable to the order of J. Ross Steward and signed by Mrs. order of J. Ross Steward and signed by Mrs. Spofford, which secured the thirty-four votes that elected Judge Spofford to the United States Senate. This party will probably appear as a witness before the Senate committee and exhibit Mrs. Spofford's checks. At the same time Charles T. Howard will appear before the Senate committee and testify that he advanced \$47,000 to secure the installation of advanced \$47,000 to secure the installation of the Nicholis government and the election of Spofford."

Bismarck and the United States Mails. The frequent publications recently made to the effect that Prince Bismarck has "ventured" to tamper with the mails, or to open private let ters sent from the United States to Germany have all been basedupon unofficial information. It seems that Citizen John Swinton, the New York Socialist, is responsible for this charge against the German Premier, and that all the comments and arguments that have ensued are based upon his unsupported allegation that Bismarck caused the mails to be rifled for the hismarck caused the mails to be rilled for the purpose of intercepting certain letters he had sent to some of his fellow-internationalists, or whatever they are called, in Germany. Inquiry at the Department of State yesterday developed the fact that the Government has not received any official information regarding the subject.

duly registered and recognized as an American true. It is the habit, it should be remembered, of the Spanish government to make seizures of the should or, in fact, to commit any kind of an outrage against a foreign government of the spanish government to make seizures of the causes of the existence of pleuro-pneumonia, the entire subject was referred to a spherometer. vessel, is now in those waters, and the prethis kind, or, in fact, to commit any kind of an outrage against a foreign government, and apologize afterward. And it may be added, in further explanation, that after such an apology has been accepted the Spaniards are habitually rejuctant in carrying out its correlative obligations. A notorious illustration of this habit was furnished in the Virginius affair, and it is not improbable that the Captain-General of the Phillipine Islands has in this matter of the Masonic acted with the precipitancy which characterized the course of the tancy which characterized the course of the Captain-General in Cubs, which resulted in the massacre at Santiago. In this case, how ever, it does not appear possible that any blood has been shed, as the controversy did not in-volve any political question. The unofficial reports regarding it are to the effect that the Spaniard claimed to have discovered some dis-erepancy between the cargo and the papers of the Masonic, for which reason they seized and advertised her for sale, despite the protests of the American Vice Coursel, that the Course

present Congress, whose scals are to be contested, together with the names of contestant was furnished the House yesterday by Clerk \$282.652.29. Adams, and submitted by Speaker Raudall immediately before adjournment: From the and fractional currency: United States notes, sixth Massachusetts district, Benton against new issue, \$17,396,498; United States notes, mediately before adjournment: From the and fractional currency; United States notes, sixth Massachusetts district, Beuton against Loring; from the twentieth Pennsylvania district, States notes, series 1869, \$136,13,930; United States notes, series 1874, \$32,300,179; United States notes, North Carolina district. Yeates against Martin : from the second North Carolina district, O'Hara notes, \$346,681,016; fractional currency, \$15,lina district, Mackey against O'Connor; from the fourth Alabama district, Haralson against Shelley; from the second Arkansas district, lley; from the second Arkansas district Bradley against Slemmons; from the third district. Hebert against Acklen from the third Louisiana district, Merchan against Acklen; from the second Florida dis trict. Bisbee against Hull: from the third Mir district, Doually against Washburn the State of Oregon, McDowell against from the State of Oregon, Whiteaker. The list was referred to the Com Whiteaker. The list was referred to the Com mittee on Elections, who will hold their firs

Antwerp Industrial Exhibition. Mr. James R. Weaver, United States Consu at Antworp, informs the Department of State

that an industrial exhibition will be opened in Autwerp in August, 1879, which will be worthy of universal attention. Space has been al American products. The Consul commends the exhibition to the artisans and producers of the United States. Correspondence may be opened with and consignments sent to S. H. Haine, 39 Rue Houbloniers, Antwerp, Belgium, who will take charge of American goods. He has already received a number consignments to his care from the United Goods should be in Antwerp before the 1st day of August next.

Hon, Horace Austin Vindicated.

Nearly a month ago Hon. Horace Austin, to the last three years Third Auditor of the Treasury, was nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate to an important Federal still excites considerable speculation with refoffice in Dakota Territory, adjoining the State of Minnesota, of which he has been Governor for two full terms, and where he still resides. argument in reference to the admission and Two or three days after his confirmation, and before his commission had been issued, upon will probably be taken advantage of by the the request of the Senate the confirmation was Atte recalled from the President for further consid-

This was done, as it now transpires, at the request of persons who, it is alleged, had been ant's statements in the trial of Hunter to conparties to false, fraudulent, or excessive claims | viet him. against the Government, and who had been handled accordingly by the Auditor. These parties promised the committee that if a fer days were allowed them they would present an indictment against Governor Austin of the most damaging character. His friends in the Senate, confident that he could vindicate himself against any charges that private post might invent, offered no resistance to the re-deputy marshal. A colored Democrat named call of the confirmation, and the committee to Levy was tried for voting twice. The case was which the nomination had been referred ex tended the time for the presentation of the promised charges to the most liberal limit.

At their regular meeting yesterday they o taken into consideration, and the upsho of all these great promises and small perform ances is that at the close of this meeting th Auditor was sent for and informed that his enany defense or even an explanation on his part.

grants and scores of poor settlers, who had traveled hundreds of miles to transact their business at the office, and who have had to lie there on expense or return home and make the trip a second time.

During his administration of the office of Third Auditor Governor Austin, by his legal ability and judicial fairness, has won the respect of all who have had occasion to transact business with his office, except those who were seeking to defraud the Government by false or fraudulent claims. By his kindness, courtesy, and impartiality he has won the unanimous respect and friendly esteem of all his official associates and subordinates, who part with him with sincere regret.

The House Committees.

The select committee to inquire into the causes of the present depression of labor, of which Representative Hendrick B. Wright, of Pennsylvania, is chairman, will organize today, and will soon commence the taking of additional testimony on that subject. Mr. Wright says he is desirous of hearing the views of a number of leading manufacturers throughout the country, and intends inviting the gentlemen to appear before the committee at an early

The sentiment of the Committee on Epidemic Diseases is that the subject of investigating and reporting upon the existence of pleuro-pneumonia should be made in connection with that of epidemic diseases, or in any event should be referred to this committee rather than to the Committee on Agriculture, and it is probable a proposition will be made that the committees act jointly in the investi-

gation of the two subjects.

Nearly all of the House committees are now organized and ready for the transaction of organized and ready for the transaction of business. Among those organized yesterday were the Judiciary, with C. W. Beskham as clerk, and Commerce, with J. G. Wintersmith clerk. Banking and Currency are called to meet for organization to-day. W. F. Whitney meet for organization to-day. W. F. Whitney has been sworn in as clerk for this committee, Ways and Means will organize to-morrow, with

Colonel Hemphill Jones as clork.

The House Committee on Epidemic Diseases held a meeting yesterday and agreed to report favorably the bill of Representative Young, of The Latest Spanish Seizure.

The Department of State has not yet received any official information regarding the recently reported seizure of the American barque Masonic by the Spanish authorities at Manila, in the Philitipine Islands. It is known, however, that a barque of that name, duly registered and recognized as an American discovery of the Spanish authorities at the project. The measure was subsequently known, however, that a barque of that name, duly registered and recognized as an American discovery of the president for his approval, having originated in the Sonate.

in the Senate.
The House Committee on Agriculture met monia, the entire subject was referred to a sub-committee consisting of Mesers. Dibrell, Mc-Gowan, Hatch, Forsythe, Valentine, and Lo Fevre, with instruction to ascertain all the facts possible in connection with the disease, and report to-morrow, if possible.

The Louisiana Senatorship.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections yesterday took up, as the first case on their docket, the memorial of Judge Henry N. Spotford, of Louisiana, claiming to be entitled to the seat in the Senate now occupied by Governor Kellogg. After some informal dis-cussion the committee decided to notify the parties to appear in person or by counsel at an adjourned meeting to-day for the purpose of presenting argument to the committee on the whether this case is not regadiadicata

the Masonic, for which reasonable the protests of advertised her for sale, despite the protests of the American Vice-Consul; that the Captain General refused to receive the communications of that officer on the subject, and that he was subjected to rude and insulting treatment at the hands of the authorities.

The first requisions were signed by the Third Adjutant yesterday, were signed by the Third Adjutant yesterday, and transmitted to the Secretary of the Navy for warrants. In a few days all the pension agents will be supplied with funds, and payments will be made as rapidly as cases are passed upon by the Pension Office.

Revenue receipts yesterday were—from internal revenue, \$111,852.33; from customs,

Outstanding circulation of legal-tender notes Curtin against Yocum; from the first suries 1875, \$131,058,105; United States note series 1878, \$39,812,304; total United States States notes redeemed, \$205,200; fractional currency redeemed, \$3,600.

COLORED EMIGRATION.

Action of the Colored People of Arkansas. LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 14 .- The colored onvention called under the Windom resoluions organized Saturday, with a fair representation from different sections of the State, George N. Perkins, chairman ; Henry Simkins and P. A. Gordon, secretaries. Fifteen delegates and as many alternates to the conference at Nashville on May 6 were appointed. 'Resolutions were adopted affirming that as colored citizens of Arkansas in many localities are not allowed free enjoyment of their constitutional rights, they are desirous of emigrating to somother State or Territory, where the elective franchise can be enjoyed numelested; recom-mending the appointment of two colored com-missioners under the National Emigration Aid Society to select a suitable State or Territory; indorsing Senator Windom's resolution, and commending a national loan to aid settlers in the Territory selected. The convention then resolved itself into an anxiliary State Aid Soliety and appointed an aid committee.

The Case of the Murderer Graham. PHILADELPHIA, April 15.-The presen status of the case of Thomas Graham, indicted with Benjamin Hunter for murder in the first degree in the killing of John M. Armstrong erence to its final disposition. The opinion of the Supreme Court having left it open for an ceptance of a plea of a lesser degree of crime Attorney General, in which case the argument will not be made until June, and thus the May term of the Camden quarter sessions will pas

Charleston Election Fraud Trials. CHARLESTON, S. C., April 15 .- In the United States Court to-day the election cases were resamed. A verdict of guilty was rendered in the case of Kerrigan, who was tried vesterday. Charles Liebenrood (white) was acquitted of a charge of obstructing a United States deputy marshal. A colored Democrat named given to the jury, and the court adjourned for the day. The jury are still out (ten o'clock p. m.), and will probably disagree.

Fifteenth Amendment Celebration. BALTIMORE, MD., April 15.-The colored scople of this city to-day celebrated the auniersary of the adoption of the fifteenth amendment. There was a procession of Masons, Odd So the result of all this effort of personal mal-ice is humiliating failure on the part of those seeking revenge, and the closing of the land-The celebration concluded with a ball to night. So the result of all this effort of personal man-ice is humiliating failure on the part of those seeking revenge, and the closing of the land-office at Fargo for nearly a month, at great ex-pense and inconvenience to hundreds of immi-

THE PEACE AT THE POLLS.

Senator Logan's Arraignment of the Democracy.

The Men Who Do Not Desire Peace at the Polls-Why They Desire to Break the Peace-Citing Democratic Precedents-Franklin Pierce's Pursuit of Fugitive Slaves-The Military Aiding.

Objects Sought in Repealing the Law. Senator Logan said: For my own part, Mr. President, I do not propose to be deceived by the hidden designs of others, or to be mis-led by an error of judgment of my own. I know, sir, as every unbiased, unpartisan, and reflecting mind must know, the true signifi-ation and inevitable result of the measure now pushed upon the attention of this Chamnow pushed upon the attention of this Cham-ber, plausible to the ear, not unpleasing to the eye, but, with the curtain drawn, like a skeleton garnished with the sweet-smelling flowers of May. It is my purpose to state my convistions upon this subject during the course of my remarks in a manner which I desire to be respectful, but which I am determined shall not be misunderstood. With this in view I ignore every aspect of the question not directly connected with the inherent merits of the proposition.

directly connected with the innerest here's the proposition.

I shall hold my friends of the other side this Chamber strictly to this treatment of the case. So far as my feeble power lies I will not permit them to evade or escape the issue in which the people I represent and the people of the country at large have the most vital in-

Now, sir, let us get a clear idea of the ground upon which we stand, and with this purpose in view I ask the privilege of reading the section of the statute as it stands, and the words which are to be taken away from it by the proposed amendment. Section 2002 of the Revised Statutes of the United States is as follows:

No military or naval officer, or other person er

No limitary or hava omeer, or other person en-anged in the civil, military, or naval service of the United States, shall order, bring, keep, or have un-der his authority or central any troops or armed men at the place where any general or special elec-tion is held in any State, unless it be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States or to keep the peace at the polls.

Now, sir, what is the obvious purport and Now, sir, what is the obvious purport and intention of this section of the statuto? Why, sir, to restrict, to prohibit, and prevent every species of improper interference in elections by the civil, military, or naval powers of the General Government. In this respect the language of the section is as sweeping as the most exacting requirements could well demand. As a general mandate it is wholly conclusive. It is both declaratory and executive—of the prin-ciple of absolute non-interference in elections. The most radical demand could ask for nothing nore. And let me here remark, by way of parentieses, that this section was prepared by a Democratic Senator and fully concurred in and passed by a Republican administration, which had the power to reject it at once had they been at all opposed to the principle it

represents.

Thus, sir, in general terms, it confessedly comports with every just idea of Republican usage and safety. It declares a principle as to the correctness of which we are all in harmony. But the positive prohibition of the section is medified by the clear statement of two executions to its otherwise universal annion. exceptions to its otherwise universal application. The first of these exceptions clearly im-plies the right of any military, naval, or civil officers, acting under proper authority of the United States, to order, bring, keep, or have under his authority armed men at the place when any general or special election is held in any State when it may be necessary to rene any State, when it may be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States. There has been a time when there were armed ene-mies of the United States. That time has assed, thank God.

assed, thank God.

But at this time, sir, when there are no 'armed enemies' of the United States to be rehreats of loyal men, I cannot say. We are lealing with the present, and to a certain ex-ent we must let the future take care of itself.

The second of these exceptions, sir, just as clearly implies the right of any military or naval officer, or other person engaged in the civil, military, or naval service of the United States, under authority of the United tates, to order, bring, keep, or have under his authority or control, troops or armed men at he place where any general or special election s held in any State when it may be necessary o keep the peace at the polls. The time has een sir, when this exception received the yotes of the party who are new clamoring for ts repeal. The time may come when the other exception will be equally obnoxious to he party whose interests are so seriously nampered by the exception we are now conidering.

The proposition now is, however, to strike rom the section the words covering the last of the two exceptions, so that it shall be shorn of the permission for any person in the civil, mil-itary, or naval service of the United States, either officer of the army or navy, United States marshal or his deputies, or any other person in the employ of the Government, to use trees armed or unarmed or citizens use troops armed or unarmed, or citizens armed, at any election place for the purpose of keeping the peace at the polls.

Now, let us analyze these words a little, Mr. President. What is the permission herein given? Is it even constructively to permit these persons named in the service of the United States to do anything but one 'at the polls when a general or special election is being held? Certainly What then is that one thing permitted to do? Why simply to keep the peace. them to do? Why simply to keep the peace. Have they a constructive or implied right to scrutinize ballots; to decide the question of who shall vote, and who shall not; to correhis voter and encourage that; to intimidate me class and assist another, manifestly not, sir: heir simple prerogative is to keep the peace, by which is meant to prevent disorder, vio-dence, and intimidation upon the part of others. Should they exceed this plain duty they are amendable to all the penalties which such offers incur in the infraction of any rule or law for their government and guidance. Their permission to act in exception of the general pirit and letter of the enactment is as rigid in construction as the law which awarded the greedy Shylock his pound of flesh, but terrified im by the injunction against taking one ingle drop of human blood.

No other construction can be given to this law. Now, sir, who objects to the mainte-nance of the peace at the polls? Is it the hon-est voter? Certainly not. Who then? Is it the dishonest man who would falsely vote? Can it be the ballot-box stuffer, the repeater, the White Leaguer, the rifle clubs, the men who go gunning for negroes to prevent their voting? If not, who then? Is it possible that the Representatives here who are clamoring for the repeal of this most wholesome provi-sion are the persons having an interest for heir constituents against keeping the peace at the polls? This must be so. ents must be the men who desire to break the peace, and further, to break it in their own in-terest, as they would not be likely to break it

interest of anyone else. the interest of anyone case. But the claim is made, sir, that the more resence of civil or military power at a voting ace is in itself intimidating to voters, and orefore destructive of the liberties of freetherefore destructive of the liberties of free-men. To sustain so far fetched a conclusion they are compelled to borrow examples from he dissimilar governments of the Old World, where the civil, military, and naval forces of he realm represent the person and consequently the interests of the monarch, and not, as in

our own free Republic, the impartiality of the law and the spirit and the person of the great people themselves. To a man bent upon doing right the presence of a person armed with authority to protect him in that right is not instimidating; upon the contrary, it is encouraging. Honest men have no fear of the law which punishes dishonesty. Criminal laws have no terror for those who avoid doing criminal things; and never were truer words set to inal things; and never were truer words set to

inat things; and never were truer words set to the jingle of poetry than those which declare— No rogne e'er felt the halter draw And died with good opinion of the law. Hence I affirm, without fear of successful contradiction, that the authority given by the sections to the Government, through its own officials, to keep the peace at the polls is in the interest of order, fairness, and good govern-

But, sir, our Democratic friends make violen But, sir, our Democratic friends make violent objection to this provision upon another score, involving a principle upon which they believe their party to be built from that standpoint. They view with a horror bordering closely on insanity the attempt of the General Govern-ment to interfere within the borders of a State

ment to interfere within the borders of a State even to keep the peace.

Well, now, Mr. President, just within the marrow confines of this small claim lies the whole structure, with its animating principle, of the Democratic party. It is a thing designated in the infancy of that fossiliferous party as "State sovereignty," and through varying periods of its active life, by varying names adopted to its varying claims, during the period of struggle between the slave-owners and the Free State men for the control of the Torritories, it was "squatter sovereignty;" and in these latter days the sovereign has disappeared and "home rule" usurps his place. I shall have something more to say on this point before I shall finally conclude, and I pass on before I shall finally conclude, and I pass on now to remark the utter perniciousness of this State Rights assumption, as applicable to the point under discussion. I assume, sir, that this Government is either

a nation per se, or it is a simple voluntary aggregation of States with a sovereign autonomy, each entirely competent to exercise its sovereignty by a withdrawal from the federation whenever it desires. It cannot have the aspects of both a sovereign mation and a collection of sovereign States. lection of sovereign States. A paradox of insurmountable character is involved in the very idea of such a thing. But, however we may argue upon this matter the strong arm of may argue upon this matter the strong arm of the American people, with gun and sword in band, have settled the principle that the American Union is a nation, sovereign and supreme. Then, sir, being a nation, I need scarcely remind the learned Senators upon this floor of the universally accepted maxim thata nation is justly entitled every prerogative and function not trenching upon the rights of other nations, which may be necessary to the preservation of its national character and its national integrity. In so large an extent is Beaver, of Belleganian expension, and the Governor, after which he was introduced to the gentleme was occupied in hand-shaking. The banquet was one of the finest ever given at the League. The affair lasted until long after midnight and was in every respect a perfect success. A number of speeches were made during the evening.

Philadelphia. national integrity. In so large an extent is this an admitted principle that the nations of Europe constantly go beyond their own limits and into the affairs and boundaries of other na-tions in order to preserve what they have called "the balance of power." In other words, so mindful are they of their own interests and the dangers besetting their national integrity that they wait for no "overt act" when a speck of threatening appears upon the horizon, but pro-ceed at once to form such counter movements as shall render the rise of a Power dangerous to the integrity of others as nearly out of the

But descending from a nation to that of individuals, let me call to the mind of Senators a well-established and familiar principle of law; that is, that the conveyance of any right car-ries with it the reasonable means of enjoying that right. So the lease or purchase of premises carries with it the right to enjoy their occu-pancy. This is merely adduced to illustrate the principle that when a right is given or granted it carries with it the right of enjoy

ment of the same.

But to return, sir. If a nation possesses these indisputable rights to preserve its own integrity just touched upon, including the right to go outside of its own limits and interfere with the affairs of neighboring and even remote nations, will it be claimed that a Government like on any whose life is varied in "armed enemies" of the United States to be repelled, we are all in accord upon the propriety of this exception. What time may develop in the great march of human events through which it may be deemed necessary by the opponents of the Republican party to apply a gag by which the repeal of this exception may be forced like a dose of bad medicine down the essential idea of our institutions, the which declares that a majority shall rule

So plain and unavoidable is this principle, ir, that refuge is taken behind the clause of he Constitution which makes each House the udges of the qualifications of its own mem pers. In the face of partisan majorities and the latter day methods of conducting election in the South we know the scope of this provi sion too well to regard it in any serious light s a protection against fraud or a guarantee of fair representation of a majority of the peo ale. But let us carry the principle further than the elections for members of the National than the elections for members of the National House of Representatives, although I do not insist upon the application of the rule to mere-ly local elections. Yet lot us consider for a moment what may be termed the local officers of a State and their relation to the General Government, without any wish on my part lovernment, without any wish on my part the Government to interfere in purely

cal matters.

From the Governor to the most unimportant officer bearings are had in some channel upon the interests of the nation at large and upon the interests of sister States. It is not necessarv that I should trace them here, Mr. President; but I may be permitted to call attention to the important interests the country has it the fair election of members of a State legis lative body, who possess the function of choing a person to represent the State in this body I need only to suggest the idea of its impor-tance to the gentleman whom I am address g—the principle has no need of elaboration Is it not plain, then, that the Government a

government possesses the power, whenever ne necessity arises, to enter the limits of any State, when it is manifestly necessary cure its own healthful preservation? S e contended that a great nation is entirely nust sit passively down and witness the ef-forts which must topple it over to the ground: Now, sir, we have all less distency as a jawel, for it all learned to regard cor t, for it implies convictio n certain ideas and honesty in seeking to dis riming to them. Have our Demogratic friends cen consistent in their extreme demands con-erning the rights of States? I wish, sir, I could say they had been; but the fugitive slave act, with their revolting proceedings under it, stands as a living testimonial against their justice and against the consistency of their professions. All, sir, for the poor, hound-hunted fugitive, seeking escape from his bondage, our hearts must ever bleed. True we may in view of the bappy base of his ufferings, whereby he has been from slavery to the full estate forget those sufferings, or remember them only as a sid means to a happy end. But in the party who have tenaciously buil to a principle which they porsistently vio-late whomever their own party designs are in-volved we can have no abiding confidence as to its safety or its justice. It is not so many cears ago, sir, but that we can all remembe years ago, ar, out that we can all remember the circumstance that a poor fugitive slave from Virginia named Barnes escaped to Massa-chusetts, and the event was regarded of so much importance that President Pierce issued his orders for recipture and return to slavery. I beg my fellow Sonators to contemplate this

t for a moment-a tired, bleeding human be ing escaped from bondage to a community of fellow creatures, who had all the heart and all the humanity to give him comfort and pro-tection is violently siezed within the limits of nited States, through order of the Presiden s torn from his protection and returned to hoonlage. At that moment what became of the

much variated sacreduces of State line and [Continued on Second Page.]

## UNION LEAGUE MEETING.

A Brilliant Reception Given to Governor Hoyt.

Distinguished Persons Invited to be Present -The Governor's Escort from the Depot -Patriotic Speeches Made-The Old Enthusiasm Revived-Unanimous Expression for General Grant.

Banquet at the Union League. PHILADELPHIA, April 15,-The Union eague to-night gave a brilliant reception to lovernor Hoyt at its club rooms, on South broad street, which were elaborately decorated. nvitations had been sent to the President of the United States and Cabinet, Judges of the State Supreme Court, the officers of the Commonwealth, Judges of the United States Supreme Court, Senators and Representatives in ongress, distinguished army and navy officers, judges of the local courts, bishops of the various churches, and numerous

some length, which was appropriately re-sponded to by the Governor, after which he was introduced to the gentlemen present, and considerable time was occupied in hand-shak-

made during the evening.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—After Governor Hoyt's address specches were made by Judge Thayer, Hon. Edward McPherson, General Beaver, of Bellefontaine; Hon. Benjamin H. Brewster, and ex-Covernor Hartranff. Grant was manimously scoken of as President Hayer. was unanimously spoken of as President Hayes

THE MISSOURI CYCLONE.

Almost Incredible Force of the Wind. Sr. Louis, April 15 .- A large number of uses were destroyed by the cyclone which assed over Collinsville, about eleven miles from here, yesterday, and several persons more or less injured. Fences, planks, sidewalks, trees, out-houses, and stables were blown to deces or carried away, and gardons and grounds were ruined. The cyclone, as usual, was rotary in its motion, and struck and bounded from the earth three times during its passage through the town. Its width was only from sixty to eighty feet. One of the evidences of its force was the picking up of a horse and buggy, which were carried at a height of twenty to thirty feet a distance of about fifteen rods and dashed to the earth, the horse being crushed to a jelly and the wagon to splinters. The cometery, just outside the town, was laid wasts, nearly every tombstone being leveled to the ground. The storm disappeared in the cast, and there are reports that it did damage elsewhere, but they are not yet confirmed. The total damage in Collinsville is estimated at \$50,000. and the wagon to splinters. The cemeters

Hazen's testimony in the Belkmap trial, and the Judge-Advocate offered no objection. Comset then offered the whole proceedings that favorably known in the community. All that, transpired while Hazen was on the stand and the Judge-Advocate argued strongly against its admission. The court went into executive session over the matter. Prior to this General A. McD. McCook took the witness-stand, but

A. McD. McCook took the witness-stand, but had not been examined.

Among those present to-day were Major-General T. J. Wood, General J. C. Robinson, and General J. B. Kiddo.

General McCook was sworn, and testified as to conversation with General Nelson in reference to General Hazon at the battle of Shiloh, and the opinion was unfavorable to Hazon. Witness could not name any officer who unfavorably criticized General Hazen, either in favorably criticized General Hazen, either in camp or on the battle-field. Witness describe Shiloh. It was usual, he said, to discuss the merits and demerits of officers after great battles. On cross-examination, he said other officers were criticized in a general way, but he did not remember any details.

Wade Hampton Coming. COLUMBIA, S. C., April 15.—Senator Wade Tampton left this city to-day for Washington,

THE SCIENTISTS.

Session of the National Academy-Professor Marsh's Annual Report.
The National Academy of Sciences met at

Marsh, in the chair. After the transaction of six inches in diameter, with a pitch of twentyroutine business the acting president submit- one feet. From the hub the blades will meas ted his annual report. He alluded to the year ure seven feet in length and five feet in width. past as one of the most eventful in the history of the National Academy of Sciences. Speakng of the death of Professor Henry, he said : of the loss to science and to the world of one

or years.

or the death of the first president of the Acadbroissor. Alexander, Beilas, Bache, in 1867.

assed during the present session. The bio-paphical memoir on Professor Henry will be repared by Professor Simon Newcomb and sented at the academy at the next annual eting. He noted also the death of two other abors, Dr. Jared P. Kirtland and Professor

He mentioned also the appointment of a last evening.

committee to consider Professor Newcomb's plan for determining the distance of the sun by measuring the velocity of light and the seby measuring the velocity of light and the se-curing of an appropriation of \$5,000 for the purpose of making the required investigation. It is hoped by those who proposed this plan that the experiments will lead to a more ac-curate determination of the distance of the sun than can be obtained by any other method known to astronomy. No definite action has yet been taken toward carrying out the act of Congress establishing the National Board of Health, which requires the academy to co-op-crate with the board.

erate with the board.

The acting president also submitted the annual report to Congress, which was read and

At the close of the business session the academy went into scientific session, a large and appreciative andience having assembled in and appreciative andience having assembled in the lecture-room to hear the reading of the fol-lowidg papers: "Ghosts in Diffraction Spec-tra," by C. S. Peirce; "Comparisons of Wave Lengths with the Metre," by C. S. Peirce; "The Relation of Neuralgie Pains to Storms and the Earth's Magnetism," by S. Weir Mitchell; "Confirmation by Spectrum Photog-raphy of the Discovery of Oxygen in the San," by Henry Draper; "Vowel Theories Based on Experiments with the Phonograph and Pho-Experiments with the Phonograph and Phonautograph" (by invitation), A. Graham Bell;
"The Paleogoic Cockroaches," by S. H. Seudder, "Eclipses of Jupiter's Satallites," by E. C.

of the various churches, and numerous other prominent State and national officials. An invitation had even been forwarded to General Grant. Governor Hoyt arrived from Harrisburg this afternoon, and was met at the Pennsylvania Railroad depot by a committee of the League and escorted to the Continental Hotel. At eight o'clock, in company with the committee, the Governor proceeded to the League House, excerted by the Veteran Corps. First Regiment. The procession, with music, proceeded along Chestnut street to Broad, and thence to the League House. At the headquarters of the Union Club, Eleventh and Chestnut streets, the Governor was greeted with a fine display of fireworks. In front of the League House there was another display, and the Governor was warmly cheered along the route.

The Paleogole Cockroaches," by S. H. Sendder, "Eclipses of Jupiter's Satallites," by E. C. Pickering.

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The Color of Jupiter's Satallites, "by E. C. Pickering.

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The Golowing members were present: Professor Spencer F. Baird, Smithsonian Institution; Professor Charles F. Chanles F. Chanles H. C. Colon; Professor J. H. C. Coffin. U. S. N.: Professor J. H. C. Coffin. U. S. N.: Professor J. H. C. Coffin. U. S. N.: Professor J. H. C. Coffin. U. S. N A. Schott, assistant, United States Const Survey; Professor William B. Trowbridge, New York; Dr. J. H. Trumbull, Hartford, Conn.; Major G. K. Warren, U. S. A., Dr. J. J. Woodward, U. S. A.; Professor Henry Draper, New York; C. S. Peirce, assistant, United States Const Survey; Dr. S. H. Scudder, Cambridge, Mass.; Professor George F. Barker, Philadelphia; Dr. Elliott Cones, U. S. A.; Professor Francis, A. Walker, New Haven, Conn., &c. The following essiys will also be read during the session of the academy: "Description and

The following essays will also be read during the session of the academy: "Description and Exhibition of a New Form of Heliostal," Al-fred M. Mayer; "A New Polariscopic Method for the Detection and Estimation of Dietrogfor the Detection and Estimation of Dietroglucose in the Presence of Cane, Sugar, and Inverted Sugar, "C.F. Chandler; "The Winds on Mount Washington Compared with the Winds Near the Level of the Sea," Elias Loonis; "The Ignition of High-Tension Puses," Henry L. Abbott; "Roport on Dredging Among the Carribean Islands by the United States Steamer Blake," A. Agassiz; "Physical Hydrography of the Gulf of Maine," Henry Mitchell: "Two New Diazo Colors from Henry Mitchell; "Two New Diazo Colors from Coal Tar," C. F. Chandler.

The Color Line.

A correspondent, writing over the signature of "Fair Play," testifies to the pertinency of recent article in THE REPUBLICAN on the color line," and relates the following: A colored man, residing in South Washington, the head of a family, and at present successfully engaged in mercantile pursuits, having under the former city government filled several positions of trust to the satisfaction of men of all parties, and being a man highly respected for his moral habits, concluded, together with a way for membership in the Washington Bene-ficial Endowment Association.

The usual course was followed until the

Stanley offered in evidence all of Colonel friend was told that the colored man could not

coupled with evidences of sound health, did not make a favorable impression. The petitioner was informed that he could not be accepted. They had had more than ighty applications from colored persons, but the death rate was too great among them. This appears to "Fair Play" a silly subterfuge as within the scope of his acquaintance persons of ill-health have been insured in the association, the qualification being that they were white, "Fair Play" adds, "A little more concillation of the latter-day order and wiping out war legis-lation, and the colored people will be con-ciliated and wiped out by the chief wipers, their adherents in the Capital and their lowers in the public institutions of the Dis-trict."

Casting a Huge Propeller

A large number of ladies and gentlemer witnessed the easting of a propeller, weighing 12,000 pounds, at the Navy-Yard yesterday at tornoon. There were 15,000 pounds of metal of the proportion of eighty-eight of copper ten of zinc, and two of tin, put into the furnace, and the fau was turned on at fifteen minutes to one o'clock. At two o'clock, the metal having arrived at the proper consistency, it was drawn off and prepared for the mold. About 2:30 o'clock Superintendent Gelston gave the command to pour away, and in less levon o'clock yesterday morning at All Souls' than two minutes the huge wheel was Church, the vice-president, Professor O. C. cast. The propeller will measure fifteen feet It is to be attached to the United States ste It will remain in the mold until Friday, when it will be raised and touched up ready for ship ment. The whole work, from the shaping o the mold to casting, was performed under the supervision of Master Founder Gelston, whhas met with signal success. Mr. Ge has already received notice to make p rations for casting two more propellersfor the Laneaster and one for the Yantic. opportunity will therefore be afforded to those who have not seen a cast to witness a most interesting and pleasing process. Another east will probably take place in about six weeks. Nearly all the propellers which are being east by the Government are now cast at the Wash-ington Navy-Yard, under the supervision of mony.

Referring to the "Joseph Henry Fund," he said that to enable the scademy to accept and administer trust finds will require a special act of Congress, which it is expected will be passed during the present session. The iteration of the control of the cont Mr. Gelston. Among those who were present yesterlay were the sons and daughters of Sec-

visit to Manassas, Va., yesterday, after a colored woman, named Hattie Robertson, who is wanted here for stealing a quantity of clothing man M. Gabb. He referred also to the application of a special committee to take the first mouth. The prisoner was arrested shortly after the breeny and locked up at the Departments, and to provide a plan for cying and mapping the Territories, and for publication and distribution of reports, and comments, and other results of the surveying the first publication and distribution of the remote of the first provides and other results of the surveying the first provides a plan for the first provides and other results of the surveying the first provides and other results of the surveying the first provides and other results of the surveying the first provides and other results of the surveying the first provides and the Virginia Force and others, about the last of last mouth. The prisoner was arrested shortly after the breeny and locked up at the Fourth Precinct Shation. She managed to expect the first provides a plan for the first provides and the virginia Force and others, about the last of last mouth. The prisoner was arrested shortly after the breeny and locked up at the Fourth Precinct Shation. She managed to expect the first provides a plan for the first provides a plan for the first provides a plan for the first provides and the first provides aps, documents, and other results of the surtys, with the final adoption of the report of the necessary papers could be made out. The 
request was compiled with and the prisoner 
william Neale were poisoned to day by eating 
request was compiled with and the prisoner 
will parentps. One has died and the other

## MORNING NEWS BY CABLE.

Disagreeable Condition of Affairs in St. Petersburg.

The Plottings of the Nihilists-The Police Alleged to be in Sympathy with Them-Apathy of the Middle Classes-A Warning of the Late Attack Given from Berlin-The English Strikers, &c.

The Dangers to Royalty.

LONDON, April 16,-A dispatch to the Daily News from St. Petersburg says: "On Tuesday norning Solowjeff was insensible, but was expected to rally. No papers were found upon im. Throughout Monday night all suspected muses were searched. Last week the revolutiouary committee issued a proclamation threatening the life of the Emperor and a second St. Bartholomew."

Telegrams were received on Friday and Saturday last from the Berlin secret police, giving warning that during Easter an attempt would be made to assessinate the Emperor the Czarewitch, or some member of the imperial family. In consequence of these telegrams from Berlin the usual entrance to the Winter Palace was closed, and the Czarewitch went at midnight to the Easter-eve reception of the Czar, escorted by four Cossacks.

The Paris correspondent of the Times re-ports that in a letter recently received from St. Petersburg it is said that the heads of the secret police are about to resign, having dis-covered that three-fourths of the force are in league with the Nihilists. The latter are not really numerous, but profit by the apathy of the middle classes, who are discontented be-cause of the denial of their political rights. VIENNA, April 15.—Letters from Kieff state

that between the 8th and 11th instant five attempts at murder were made against of-ficials.

ST. PETERSBURG ILLUMINATED.

ST. PETERSBURG ILLUMINATED.

St. PETERSBURG, April 15.—The name of the assailant of the Cear is now ascertained to be Solowjeff. The city is again filuminated to-night, and flags are everywhere displayed.

ANOTHER DISASTER AT SZEGEDIN.

VIENNA, April 15.—A great storm occurred at Sægedin on Sanday, which destroyed sixty pile-driving stands and carried away and sank rafts and lighters laden with materials and provisions. The rivers Theiss and Maros are again rising. Ten more corpses have been recovered.

DUBHAM STRIKERS FIRM. LONDON, April 15.—At a meeting of the Dur-ham masters at Newcastle to-may it was re-solved to again offer a reduction of 10 per cent, on underground and 7½ per cent, on sur-face labor, and to refer the remainder of their demands to arbitration. This offer had been previously rejected by the men.

A Probable Hoax.

New York, April 15,-Inspector Murray, of the police department, this morning received a ommunication enclosing the following note, said to have been found in a broken bottle in Harlem River, near Spuyten Duyvil Creek:

I have committed suicide on account of business roubles. Please inform my family. JOHN LATHROP. The note-paper is weather-stained and watermarked and was no doubt found in the bottle. Who John Lathsop may be is not to be learned from the Albany directory, and the Albany police have been informed of the "find,"

The Walk at Gilmore's Garden.

NEW YORK, April 15 .- At cleven o'clock tonight Panchot, of Buffalo, was first man in the pedestrian contest, having made 1872 miles, white friend, to make application in the usual the exact distance made by Rowell in the recent international match in the same time. Samuel Merritt, of Bridgeport, was 91 miles The stanley Court-Martial.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The Stanley courtmartial trial was continued to-day at the army headquarters in this city. Counsel for Colonel white friend in follow them. The white is estimated at \$50,000.

The usual course was followed until the colored applicant presented himself to the behind him. William O'Brien, of New York, with 169½ miles, and J. B. Dutcher, of Lee, Mass., 161½ miles, and J. B. Murray, of New York, 161½ miles. About paired to an adjoining room beckening the white friend in follow them. The usual course was followed until the colored applicant presented himself to the behind him. William O'Brien, of New York, with 169½ miles; with 169½ miles. About paired to an adjoining room beckening the white friend in follow them. The white contestants looked haggard. Ten of the forty starters have withdrawn

> Going to Meet General Grant. HARRISBURG, PA., April 15 .- A resolution was offered in the lower branch of the General Assembly to-day providing for the appointment of a committee, to consist of ten enators and fifteen Representatives, including the Speakers of both Houses, to proceed to San Francisco to receive ex-President Grant upon his return to the United States. The dution was referred to the committee on ederal relations.

Excitement in Fredericksburg. FREDERICKSBURG, VA., April 15 .- There is asiderable excitement here over the death on Saturday of a son of Lewis C. Wilson, a large furniture dealer. The father accused his wife's stepmother of poisoning his m. He now de nies making the accusation, The cofoner made a post-mortem examination of the body to-day and sent the stemach t State chemist, at Richmond, for analysis.

Progress of the Southern Pacific Railroad. [Special disputch to the Republican. END OF TRACK S. P. R. R. ARIZONA, April 15.

Seven thousand one hundred feet of track aid yesterday. J. H. STROBRIDGE, Chief of Construction

Election in the Sixth Texas District. Galveston, April 15.-To-morrow's News vill centain specials from well distributed points in the sixth Congressional district, indicating the election of Columbus Upson (Demeratl over Money (Greenbacker), to fill the

cancy caused by the death of Representative bleicher. The election was quiet and a light vote was policil. Pennsylvania State Bonds. HARRISHURG, April 15 .- In accordance with he provisions of a recent act of the Legislaure, an official call, signed by the Governor,

eral. State Treasurer, and Commissioner of the Staking Fund of the State, has been found, in witing proposals for a State loan of \$2,000,000.

Secretary of the Commonwealth, Auditor-Gen-

All Quiet at Sitica. SAN FRANCISCO, April 15 .- The revenue utter Oliver Walcott bus arrived at Port Townsend from Sitka and the mail steamer California at Victoria. Nothing of impor-tance had occurred at Sitka since the depar-

ture of the Osprey. Iowa Republican Convention Called. BURLINGTON, IOWA, April 15.-The Repubcan State Central Committee has called a cate convention, to most at Des Moines on Wednesday, June 11, to nominate a candidate for Governor and a full State ticket.

Life-Saving Crows Dishanded. ASBURY PARK, N. J., April 15 .- Every after sate United States life-saving station on the New Jursey coast was closed for six month—at noon to-day and the crews disbauded. The others will be closed May I.

Children Poisoned.